C.7061 LT/HH/

THE

DECLARATION

Of Lieutenant Generall

CROMWEL

CONCERNING

The Citizens of *LONDON*, and their high and ſtrange expreſſions againſt the Army; with his Proteſtation touching the ſaid City, and his Reſolution concerning the Northern Expedition.

Preſented to the view of all His Majeſties loyall and faithfull Subjects within the Kingdome of England *and Dominion of* Wales.

ALSO,

The Votes and Reſolutions of both Houſes of *Parliament*, concerning the Kings Majeſties Letter for a Perſonall Treaty, and their concurrence to his Majeſties Deſires, for the Scots to joyn in the ſaid Treaty, and to have ſuch ſervants are needfull to attend His Royall Perſon.

Likewiſe, the recalling of their former Votes, concerning the *KING*, and appointing five of the Houſe of Peers, and ten of the Houſe of Commons to treat with his Majeſty in the Iſle of *Wight*.

Together with ſtrange and terrible Newes from *Colcheſter*, and the Scottiſh Army.

Printed for *R. W.* and are to be ſold neer Temple-Bar, 1648.

THE

DECLARATION

Of Lieutenant Generall

CROMWEL

CONCERNING

The Citizens of LONDON, and their high and strange expressions against the Army, with his Protestation touching the said City, and his Resolution concerning the Northern Expedition.

Presented to the Commons, Hee Majesties loyall and faithfull Subjects within the Kingdoms of England and Dominion of Wales.

ALSO,

The Votes and Resolutions of both Houses of *Parliament*, concerning the King Majesties Letter for a Perpetuall Treaty, and their concurrence to his Majesties Desires, for the Scots to joyn in the said Treaty, and to have such servants are needfull to attend His Royall Person.

Likewise, the recalling of their former Votes, concerning the KING, and appointing sixe of the House of Peers, and ten of the House of Commons to treat with his Majesty in the Isle of *Wight*.

Together with strange and terrible Newes from *Colchester*, and the Scottish Army.

Printed for R.W. and are to be sold neer Temple Bar, 1648.

Lieutenant Generall

CROMWELL

HIS

DECLARATION

Concerning

The City of *London*, and the whole Kingdome in generall, declaring his full Resolution and Intentions touching the said City.

WHereas I should long since have acquainted you of the many favours we received from the City of *Bristol*, by the mediation of Mr. *Peters*, when we lay before Pembrook, they affording us not only a great supply of Beer, but linnen for our wounded and sick souldiers, a mercy seasonable and necessary, and at this present sensibly felt; yet in this very poor condition, we can do no more but acknowledge it with

thankfull hearts to God, and by promising to hazzard our lives in a farther adventure for them, and the Kingdome in this our Northern expedition, much enabled and encouraged by the benefit and remembrance of those former favours, together with the supply of 2500 pare of shooes from Northampton, and the like quantity of stockings from the city of Coventry, and our joy is, that God hath cleered up our way by the appearance of his providence in his former assistances, and believe it, Sir, as long as we have life, we shall keep to first principles, though a poor naked despised partie, and die by the sides of our faithfull Officers, in the owning of that only, which God and reason allows, as for those against whom we now march, 'tis our opinion, they if Victors, will put no difference betweene Cavaliers, Presbyterians, and Independents, but we trust, he that hath hitherto gone along with us, will assist us in this enterprize, to blunt some what the edge of their delights, and that they shall reap as those before them, of that stamp, both old and new, will not Englishmen consider, of whom it is said they are the best servants but the worst Masters in the world we grieve for that famous City of London, over whom we never desired to insult, nor marched we through with any such intent, but to let them and the world see and understand, how false their reports were concerning our endeavours to come up and plunder them, but let them know their destruction (if they perish) will be of themselves, not us.

And not withstanding all their high and strange expressions against us, who have been instrumentall of more good to them, then to all the Kingdom, and received the least from them, yet we professe our selves their servants in the worke in hand: and for you noble Citizens of Bristol you have had wonderfull experiences and deliverances, do do not lose them; we appoint no Government to you nor

this Kingdom, we ſhall ſtoop, we hope as low as the loweſt and look no other way upon our ſelves, and take no other notice of the workings of providence, then as inſtruments uſed by the eternall, ſince our new modelling, for ſubduing thoſe who have and would inſlave both ſoul and body to their wils, not Gods and reaſons: and ſo many of us as ſhall out live theſe troubles, you ſhall ſee will be willing to reſign all kind of power and truſt, when ſuch an agreement or ſettlement is made, as may put us in capacity to live under the worſt of ſhades, free from tyranny and perſecution.

The votes and reſolutions of the Houſe of Peers for his Majeſties liberty.

On Wedneſday laſt, the Lords at a conferrence communicated to the Commons their votes or reſolutions upon the Kings Letter to them, which were to this effect.

1. That the 4 Votes formerly made by both houſes be nul, viz. That no addreſſe be made for future to his Majeſty.

2. That none be received from him.

3. That none make any addreſſe to him without leave.

4. That it ſhall be high treaſon ſo to do.

5. That the inſtructions given to Col. Hamond to this end be recalled. In the affirmative the vote. 1. That his Majeſty have come to him all ſuch as are neceſſary for carrying on the on his part. That he have ſuch ſervants as are need full to attend his perſon. 3. That the Treaty be at Newport. 4. That the Parl. invite the Scots to ſend ſom Commiſſioners to the treaty, & that they come at the time agreed. 5. That the King's Maj. may alſo invite the Scots to the ſaid treaty to treat on the propoſitions at Hampton-court, wherein they concurred. 6. That the number of Lords to treat be five & that the Commons name ten: that his Maj. have as much liberty as he had at Hampton-court, laſtly, that all poſſible expedition be made herein, this being apprehended moſt neceſſary, to ſettle a good Peace.

SIR,

SInce my last of the 9. instant, here hath hapned little action till Sunday and Munday last; at which time they made severall Sallies both upon the Suffolk Forces and the Lord Generals. Gen. *Lucas* and the L. of *Loughborow*, with a party of Horse and Firelocks made an attempt against the Guards neer the Almshouses, our Horse Guard charged them, and made an intervale through their whole Body, who upon their wheeling about, five piece of Ordnance were fired from the walls upon them, which killed two or three; then both parties bodied, and after a gallant charge by both Parties, the Colchesterians retreat, our men pursues, and in the pursuit killed 7. and took 9. prisoners, with the losse of 5 men.

C. *Lunsford* with another party sallyed out at Buttolphs Gate, who fell upon our Out-guards with great fury, doing some execution, and took about 17. prisoners, but by the gallantry of Col. *Barkstead* and a party of foot, they were repulsed, their prisoners released, and Col. *Lunsford* and his party totally routed, and pursued to the very Gates and Sally ports, leaving divers of his men in a most deplorable and gasping condition.

Most of the Salliers which engaged in this action were Kentish-men, who fought with abundance of courage and resolution, and maintained their ground to push-a-pike, goring and mangling some of our horse, vowing revenge upon us, for our late conquest in *Kent*, but in this action & retreat they felt one hand more heavier then both, above twenty of them being slain in this short dispute and conflict: since

which

which time, they have declared, that they will fight it out to the last man, and maintain their Workes with the last drop of bloud, the shavers and others in the town, having allowed the like resolution, protesting to sacrifice their lives with them, against the Army, and all others that shall adhere to them.

They have sunk severall places under the Walls, and neer the Gates, who by countermining have blowd up one of our Mines, which hath somewhat retarded the work of storming, yet we have four more almost finished and ready to spring, and the better to facilitate the work of storming, are raising of Batteries, and bringing our Trenches nearer the works, which we have accomplished with little losse: the Besieged calls over the walls to our men, saying, That they desire to exchange some tokens within the town, and to welcome them over the walls with the messengers of *Mars*; and indeed, we are in a readinesse to satisfie their longing desires, the Councell of war having resolved that approaches be made round the town, in order to a storme: And thereupon his Excellency with a Generall Councell of war, consisting of all the Officers of Suffex and Essex, as well as those of the Army, debate high in relation to Colchester, endeavouring to make short work of a long siege, the reason and inducements being these, 1. The Enemy having corn for 20. dayes, 2. Their souldiers well satisfied with horse-flesh. 3. No want of fresh water, besides much wine and fruit. 4. The City design much ripened, and may be speedily put in execution. 5. The successe in the North uncertain, and the Princes landing may prove prejudiciall. all which are motives to cause a storm.

Colchester Aug. 16. 9. at night.

SIR,

DIvers of the Scots forces are come into this county, & are quartered neer Lancaster, they drive all the cows Oxen, and sheep they meet withall towards Scotland, and leave not any moveables unshifted away, to the very pot hooks, there being few Artists in Scotland, they take children from their Parents, and put them to redeem them, and some have redeemed their children four times over; and when no redemption money could be had, they have killed the children: If it be asked why they carry not children into Scotland, the answer is, there is no need of them there. There is one observation which hath a great emphasis with it. They ask people if they have taken the Covenant, if the answer they have, they plunder them of all as enemies to the King; if they have not taken it, they are plundered as Sectaries and Cavaliers: so that their oppressions are most insufferable.

Preston Aug. 14. 1648.

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